RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1829. No. 494.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, July 20.		Fayetteville, July 25.		Newbern, July 27.		Petersburg. July 24.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125	200
Apple,	——	33	35	40	45	40	45	38	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6	6½	5	6	7	7½
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Candles,	——	12	14	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	50	55	35	40	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7½	7	7½	7	9
Cotton, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75	80	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		500	550	750	800	600	800
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rice, Carolina,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	8	80	95	100	130
New England,	——	50	54	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Pork,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Rum,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	850	1050	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	82	100		100	105
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	27	28	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

It is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term. 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

April 2 84—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and make payment on or before next August Court, as the situation of his affairs will not admit of his giving longer indulgence.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14. 90—tf

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from me on the 6th inst. a bound boy, by the name of

JAMES M'COLLUM,

who is about seventeen years of age, between four and five feet high, dark complexion, &c. Said boy has a very noted mark which I have no doubt will detect him, which was caused by a burn under the throat, when young. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law.

Said boy was bound to me some years since to learn the Brick-laying business.

Saml. Hancock.

July 13. 90—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

HAVING employed a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next session. Also a few English scholars.

The session will begin on the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham, *Principal.*

June 23. 87—3w

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday of August Court, I shall offer for sale a tract of Land containing 202 acres, lying within three miles and a half of Hillsborough

Also a likely negro woman, an excellent cook and washer, and a likely negro girl about fourteen years old. A credit of twelve months will be given.

Wm. Miller.

Aug. 12. 93—3w

NOTICE.

THE members of the Hillsborough Jockey Club are requested to attend a meeting of the Club at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 22d instant.

Wm. Phillips, *Sec'y.*

August 11th, 1829. 93—2w

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale 5,000 lbs. of prime BACON, also a few barrels of FLOUR.

Saml. Child.

June 16 87—1m

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

City circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A chaste and Elegant Miscellany, devoted to the Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticisms—Tales—Sketches—Poetry—Flowers—Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Plates Published—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of *Modes de Paris*—View of the Capital at Washington.

In Preparation—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Missletoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms $2 50 in advance. Address the Editor, THOMAS C. CLARKE, Philadelphia, No. 67 Arcade, up stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our county."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

To the Printers of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased: The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Burgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain,	30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards & Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 2. 93—

WANTED,

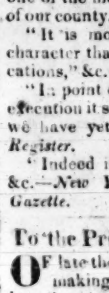
A SMART likely negro girl, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, without a child; must know something about house work, &c. For such a girl the cash will be given.

Inquire at this Office.

July 29th. 91—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer forsale at the C. House in Hillsborough, on the Tuesday of next August court, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz:



One Tract containing four hundred and thirty-one and a half acres, adjoining the lands of Judge Norwood, Jas. Hart, and others.

One Tract containing two hundred and seventeen acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract, and others.

One Tract containing one hundred and ninety eight acres, adjoing the lands of Benj. Carroll, and others.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with good security, to bear interest from the the date.

A lien on the property will also be required.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14. 90—tf

RAN AWAY,

ABOUT the 1st of May last, my negro man FRED. I swapped for him in February last with Alexander Doughton, who bought him of a Mr. Freeling, in Orange county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout built, and his upper teeth rotten. He is supposed to be lurking about in the neighbourhood of Mr. Freeling, where he has a wife and children. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will take him up, and confine him in jail, so that I get him again.

Samuel Neely.

York District, S. C. June 26. 89—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

NEW VETABLE.

A new vegetable has been raised in the garden of Gideon B. Smith, of the city of Baltimore, which bids fair to become an important addition to our culinary plants. The seed was received at Boston from London, where it has lately been introduced from France. It is a species of white beet, and what is called in France, "*Swiss chard.*" (pronounced *card.*) It is very common in Switzerland and the north of France, and considered the very best of all spinaceous plants. It is cultivated for its footstalks and leaves exclusively, its root being fibrous. The stalk of the leaf is very large, some of those in Mr. Smith's garden exceeding two inches and a half in width, very white, and so tender that when first gathered it will scarcely support the leaf. The leaf is pretty large, of a pale green, and also very tender. It is one of the most beautiful and luxuriant vegetables while growing that can be imagined. One plant will furnish enough for a small family dinner. The stalks are separated from the leaf and prepared and served up in the manner of asparagus—the leaves like spinach. In Europe they have a great variety of ways of preparing it for the table. Several gentlemen have tried it in Baltimore and pronounced it excellent. Mr. Smith will devote the whole of his present little crop to the production of seed for distribution.

American Farmer.

APRICOTS.

Last spring was a year we got from the nursery of Mr. Emanuel W. Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pa. two Roman Apricot trees. The blossoms of the first year were destroyed by frost, but this year they produced abundantly the most beautiful and delicious fruit—many of the apricots exceeding six inches in circumference.

A Matlack Apricot, which we got from the nursery of Mr. Jacob Hensel, of this city, also bore this season for the first time. The fruit is not quite to large as the Roman, but of most exquisite flavor.

We advise all who admire and relish this delicious fruit to apply to the gentleman above named, and supply themselves with trees.

Lancaster Journal.

SUGAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Talbotton, Georgia, dated July 13, 1829.

"The farmers in this county contemplate growing the Sugar Cane to some extent. Experiments have been satisfactorily made, and no doubt is indulged but that we have such land as is adapted to its culture. Our county is fast populating, and promises to be wealthy."

To keep Cider sweet.—Rack off 50 gallons, sweet cider; put in one gill of fine salt and one pound of chalk. This will keep it sweet for two years.

Farmer's Receipt Book.

Vital Principles of Seeds.—A small portion of the Royal Park of Busby, was broken up some time ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up, of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.

London Magazine.

Soil of Ireland.—The following is the territorial surface of Ireland, according to a return made to Parliament: Arable land, gardens, meadows, pastures and marshes, 12,125, 280 acres; uncultivated lands and bogs, capable of improvement, 4,900, 000 acres; surface incapable of any kind of improvement, 2,416,664 acres; total, 19,441,944 acres.

Cotton Seed Oil.—The making of oil from cotton seed, is becoming an important business at the south. In Virginia, a machine has been invented to hasten and assist the process of obtaining the oil. By a careful calculation it is estimated that there is annually sufficient surplus in the U. S. to make as much Oil as will, at 50 cents a gallon, come to 6,400,000 dollars.

A Present.—A Box containing a complete set of CUT GLASS, manufactured at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of exquisitely fine workmanship, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country, and seldom, if ever, surpassed in Europe; was taken on board the Steamer Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, on Saturday, for Washington, as a present for President Jackson. *Balt. Republican.*

On Saturday last, just after sunset, a lady whose eyesight is very good, was sitting at her "bower window," raising her eyes she saw a lovely boy, apparently about five years old, issue from the upper window of a house opposite—cautiously, but his only caution seemed to be against pursuit. He stepped boldly and steadily down the eaves. Afraid to call lest she should startle him, the lady's work dropped from her hands, and she sat with breathless apprehension. "The dauntless child stretched forth his little hands and smiled." Having found the direction of the breeze, he drew a little windmill from his bosom, and bearing it at arm's length before him, with one foot on the rain-trough and the other on the roof, ran delighted till fairly out of breath. Returning gaily from his perilous expedition, he shot into the window, before the astonished lady had sufficiently collected her senses to observe the colour of the wings that decorated his feet. Wings she is sure she saw.

Parents, take care of your children.

[*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Perth, (U C.) July 19.

A puzzler for Solomon were he living.—We are informed at a house in Ramsay, where a woman was lately delivered of a child, a neighboring farmer's wife who was lending her aid was instantaneously taken in labour, and was also delivered a few minutes afterwards. The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female we don't know. They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of the women, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma? It was however agreed between the parties, that each mother should take the child which fell to her by decision of lot, and him or her *bring up, rear, and educate*, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

Intemperance in Drinking Switchell.

A late Connecticut paper, noticing the "progress of temperance," states, that the labourers on one of the public works in that state, had substituted molasses and water instead of rum, for their drink, and it is added that fifty of these men, in nine weeks, drank THREE hogheads of molasses.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Carolinian.

THE EDGEFIELD GHOST.

The following statement of facts in relation to a matter which has produced much inquiry and speculation in this district, may be depended upon by the public as having been carefully compiled by a gentleman of piety and of strong and well cultivated mind. We are not disposed to believe that a breach has been made in the laws of nature, without any useful purpose, but we have not yet heard any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances upon rational principles.

—

Messrs. Editors:—As public curiosity has been greatly excited and many tales more or less true have gone out concerning the mysterious and invisible being that has been heard at Mr. Isaac Burnett's, in this district, for some time, it seems proper that the public should be in possession of the facts relative to this extraordinary circumstance. The voice was first heard in October last, imitating various noises, such as that of the spinning-wheel, reel, ducks, hens, &c. It was first heard by Mr. Burnett about twenty yards from the house, which led him to suppose it was one of his neighbour's children hiding in the weeds and trying to frighten his children. It was afterwards heard in the loft of the house, and Mr. B supposing it to be a bird, sent a boy up to drive it out, but nothing could be seen. It thus continued to perplex the minds of the family for some time, until at length one of the children said he believed that thing could talk, and commenced asking questions, which it answered by whistling, pretty much like a parrot. This circumstance getting out, many persons came to hear it. Mr. John Shepherd, a pious and worthy citizen, who lives in the neighbourhood, conversed with it in presence of a number of witnesses. To ascertain the extent of its knowledge, he asked it various questions about most persons in the neighbourhood, and their circumstances, which it answered correctly. It told his name, and the number of children he had; also the names of most of the persons present. He aske what it came there for. It replied, "Because it had no other place to go to." It was asked if it came to do the family any harm; i said no—it loved the family. It was asked finally if it loved Jesus Christ, to which it made no reply, nor answered any more questions which Mr. Shepherd asked. The evening after, it answered others but would not answer him. For the first three months it was heard only once a month, but afterwards much oftener. It has been heard at various times, both in the day and at night, but more frequently in the day. Search has been repeatedly made by the family and others, but nothing was found from which the noise could proceed. There is no place of concealment about the house. It is a small house with but one room, a loft of boards laid across the joists, and a piazza on one side. The house is not underpinned, so that you can see from one end to the other underneath. For some time the voice appeared generally to proceed from the further end of the house, opposite the fire place and the upper part or loft. If any one, except the children, would go to that end of the house, while it was talking, or if any one would steal round ever so softly to that end on the outside of the house, when it was dark, and whilst others talked to it, it would instantly stop, and when they returned, it would commence again. This experiment was tried one evening when a number of persons were there, so that both the house and piazza were full. Some one from the piazza, without the knowledge of those in the house, who were talking to it, went round on the outside to see if they could discover any one, when it instantly stopped. It has been known to whistle almost any tune, either sacred or profane, which any one would tell it. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett appear to be simple hearted, upright and amiable persons, serious in their dispositions, and as far from encouraging any trick about them to make sport as any one. No one in the neighbourhood, who knows them, believes that they know any thing about the matter. They have evidently been much disturbed and alarmed on account of it, but having so far experienced no harm from it, they have resolutely maintained their ground. It manifests a great partiality for a little daughter of the family, who is about eleven years of age. This so alarms her that she generally gets sick whenever she talks to it, and she has been known to quit the house precipitately, when she has heard it alone in the house. Not long since, however, she quoted to it a passage of scripture, which a pious friend pointed out and advised her to memorise for that purpose, (1 Tim. i. 15.) and it bade her hold her jaw, but she persisted in quoting the passage until it hushed, and has not spoken to her since. Since so many persons went to hear it, it has become very shy, and is seldom heard when many persons are about, or when any person is in the house except the smaller children. They have never been able to ascertain who, or what it is, or the object of its visit. It has told its name repeatedly, but cannot be understood. It will not answer any serious or religious questions. When asked whether it was a man or a woman, it said it was the foolishest question it ever heard, and appeared to laugh.

The Rev. Mr. Hodges visited the family several times and held meeting, at their request, without hearing any thing. However, on the 25th of May, Mr. H. being in the neighborhood, and calling at the house of Mr. N. Mrs. N. informed Mr. H. she had just been to Mr. Burnett's and heard the voice—Mr. H. immediately rode over in company with Mr. John Shepherd. Mr. S. went up to the house first, to get the children in the house to talk to it, and after it commenced, upon a signal given, Mr. H. went up to the house and seated himself in the piazza. A little boy eight or nine years of age, stood just inside of the door to ask any questions which were suggested to him by the company. It imitated various noises in a whistle, such as the crowing of the cock, cluckling of a hen, noise of a partridge, &c. and answered a variety of simple questions.—There were but few answers that Mr. H. could understand, but when interpreted by the family, who were accustomed to hear it, he could then trace out some resemblance. Some words however were pronounced very plain, such as kitten, yes, no, goose-quill &c. The family say, that it generally spoke much more distinctly and could be much better understood, than on this occasion.—Mr. Shepherd says the same. It was understood however, to say it knew Mr. H., pronounced his name tolerably distinct, said it got acquainted with him there, and that it did not like him. When Mr. H. spoke and said, 'I have come to drive you away,' it was understood to reply, 'Do if you dare.' During the conversation with it, which lasted about an hour, no person was present, except Mr. Burnett's wife, Mr. Shepherd and Mr Hodges, with the small children. The oldest was the little girl above mentioned, who was in the yard with the little children. No one was in the inside of the house except the little boy who asked the questions. The reason why he was put there to ask the questions was, because for some time it had ceased to speak to any but the children. There were also in the kitchen, about twenty paces distant, a negro woman, and an idiot girl spinning and weaving, who could not have heard what passed in the house. The two older sons were absent at work on the farm. Mr. S. and Mr. H. after the conversation examined the house and found nothing. During the time of the conversation it was asked to sing a song—it said it did not know any. Mr. H. whistled a sacred tune, but it said that whouldn't do. It then whistled Yankee Doodle very distinctly. When Mr. H. first heard of the circumstance he very naturally was lead to suspect that it proceeded from some one in the neighbourhood or family who possessed the art of ventriloquism. But against that opinion lie the following objections, viz. 1st. It is certain that it is no one not of the family, as no such person has been seen thereabouts at the times when it was heard, and no person could be there always without being seen, especially in the day time. 2d. Mr. Burnett and wife, whose word will be taken by all who know them, state that no one individual of the family, who could possibly be suspected of such a thing, is always present at such times. They state positively, that it has been heard when the negro woman (the only servant about the house) was in the field at work. It has been heard when the two older sons, who are nearly grown, were absent, as was the fact when Mr. H. heard it. It has been heard when all the other children were at school, except the youngest, one of which is about three years old, the other an infant. The idiot girl has not the intelligence which this invisible being manifests, according to the testimony of all who have heard it. Furthermore, even supposing any of the children possessed this faculty, and had the disposition to carry on the deception, for so long a time, to the evident disquietude and distress of the family, is it a rational supposition that this could be done without being suspected by the parents? Or would not the individual be disposed to try its tricks at school, or among other children to frighten them, as well as at home? There is another circumstance which contradicts this supposition. About two months ago, Mr. Burnett, at the suggestion of some one, put a Testament in the place whence the voice appeared to proceed. It instantly left the place, came down into the house, and said it was going away. They asked why it was going away. It replied, it was obliged to go, it could stay there no longer, and bade them farewell. It was then absent about two weeks, during which time it was heard at Mr. Rogers', Mr. Dick's, and Mr. Nickoll's, in the same neighbourhood, as they believe. They had heard it at Burnett's, and believed it to be the same, but did not converse with it. When it returned, it was asked, and said it had been to those places. None of Mr. Burnett's family were at those places when it was heard. Since its return it has occupied no particular part of the house, but is heard in various parts. It is now seldom heard, as Mr. B does not allow the children to talk to it—they do not pay much attention to it. These are the most material circumstances connected with this strange affair, for the confirmation of which, and for further information, the public is referred to Mr. J. Shepherd, Dr. E. Andrews, and Mr. G. Slappy, who live in the neighbourhood, and who have all heard it. Mr. Burnett lives about twelve miles below Cambridge, and about three miles west of the road leading to Hamburg, near Mr. Wiley Berry's. Q.

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We find in the Troy Sentinel of Friday, the following extraordinary story:

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age in Stephentown, in this county. He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful saving man, and supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a will, however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and thereunder, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie. The investigation being made the money was indeed found, to the amount of about $40,000, in dollars, half dollars, quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the will which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another and still larger deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had, it appeared, deserted its post, or rather, abandoned its lines, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will covetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging, and searching there will be, till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming!

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

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Death of Charles Gilfert.—The death of Mr. Chas. Gilfert late lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre, N. York, was singular and extraordinary. We understand that he died literally of madness, produced almost instantaneously, on hearing that Mr. Hackett had taken the Theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phrensy came suddenly and terribly upon him, and continued without abatement until this morning, when he dropped down dead. He neither ate, nor slept, nor was he undressed, for six or seven days—but paced his room, watched and guarded by five or six men, to prevent violence upon himself. Mr G. was an active man, of great musical science and taste, and a composer of no mean reputation.

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Sword to Gen. Carroll.—The interest which the return of the anniversary of our independence never fails to inspire, was heightened on the late occasion by its having been designated, by the Secretary of State, as a proper opportunity to discharge the duty assigned him, by a resolution of the Legislature adopted at the session of 1826, of presenting in the name of the State a sword to Gen. Wm. Carrol in testimony of the high respect entertained for his military services.

At 11 o'clock the Nashville and Lafayette Guards formed a procession, and escorted our distinguished fellow-citizen for whom the honour was intended, to the Presbyterian church, where had already assembled an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes to witness the imposing spectacle. *Nash. Rep.*

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Ohio.—From an article in the last *State Gazette*, printed at the Seat of Goverment in Ohio, on the course, present condition, and prospects of that State, we extract the following paragraph. It exhibits an increase of population, unexampled, we believe, in this or any other country, in ancient or modern times. It is stated, in a note to the same article, that the present population of Cincinnati is estimated at 23,000, and rapidly increasing.

"A Convention of Delegates met at Chilicothe in November, 1802, for the purpose of ordaining and establishing a Constitution or form of goverment, which was duly adopted on the 29th of the same month, and after having received the sanction of Congress, went into immediate operation. The first election for state officers, under this instrument, took place on the 13th of January, 1803; when the venerable Edward Tiffin, of Chilicothe, who had presided over the deliberations of the Convention, was chosen first Governor of the State of Ohio, and was inaugurated as such on the 3d of March following.

"At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the state was divided into the nine counties of Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Ross, Jefferson, Clermont, Trumbull Fairfield, and Belmont, which then contained a population of about 60.000 souls. When the census of 1810 was taken, the number of counties had increased to 35, and its population to 230.760. In 1820, the state contained 59 organized counties, and 581,434 inhabitants; and at this time, the number of counties amount to 73, and the population may be estimated, in round numbers, at 850,000."

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A Polite Dog.—A lady walking over Lansdown Heath, near Bath, was overtaken by a large dog, which had left two men who were tarvelling on the same road with a horse and cart, and followed by the animal for some distance; the creature endeavouring to make her sensible of something by looking her in the face, and then pointing with his nose behind. Failing in his purpose, he next placed himself so completely in front of the object of his solicitude as to prevent her proceeding any farther, still looking in her face. The lady became rather alarmed; but judging from the manner of the dog who did not appear vicious, that there was something about her which engaged his attention, she examined her dress, and found that her lace shawl was gone. The dog, perceiving he was at length understood, immediately turned back; the lady followed him, and he conducted her to the spot where the shawl lay.

Anecdotes of Dogs.

Foreign Intelligence.

The ship Boston, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, brings advices to the 21s June.

The London Courier of June 18th scoffs at the idea that the war between Turkey and Russia will be extended to the rest of Europe. England, it says, will remain at peace.

The London Courier announces by authority that the Government had received official notice of the emperor of Austria having ordered the extended blockade, established by the Russian admiral, to be raised.

The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a council of regency for his daughter the Queen of Portugal during her minority, consisting of the Marquis of Palmella, the marquis of Valenca, and M. Guerreiro, Ancient Minister of Justice under the Cortes. She is to proceed immediately to Terceira with her council, and there remain until circumstances are more favorable for her entering the kingdom.

Manchester accounts of the 18th of June show no material change in the state of the cotton trade. The demand for the low yarns continued good, and the prices steady, but without any advance. There was also a demand for low printed cloth, and other articles for foreign markets; but the country trade was inactive and unprofitable.

Letters from Malta of the 18th May state that the British fleet had sailed for Navarino, and that the Greek blockade was to be raised forthwith. —No ulterior destination of the fleet is mentioned.

The news from the seat of war is no later—indeed the extracts given "from the frontiers of Wallachia," are not so late as from the Russian Head Quarters.

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The editors of the *New-York Journal of Commerce* have received Canton papers to the 16th March. The small pox was raging in Canton, and had occasioned an unprecedented mortality among the natives. Several thousands had fallen victims to the distemper, and in the case of adults, *not one third* had survived the attack. The crews of foreign ships had also suffered to a considerable extent, many deaths had occurred, but a timely resort to vaccination had done much to mitigate the calamity. In many instances the disease had assumed the confluent shape, and was very severe.

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Madagascar.—Capt. Leavitt of the brig Virginia, arrived at Salem, has furnished some interesting particulars respecting the internal dissentions of that Island:—

The death of Radama, emphatically styled the great king, has by no means improved the political state of the Island. The queen, who succeeded him, immediately, as is the custom, caused all the favourite generals and governors of her predecessor to be put to death, and thus made an opening for others of her own choice.

The numerous tribes of Mallagas whom the strong arm of Radama had compelled to subjection, revolted on his death, and commenced war in all parts of the Island. A new king has raised his standard at Majamba Bay, and already has several hundred followers. The Saccalavas, the most populous tribe on the island, have been entirely subdued; a great number of the males having been put to death, many compelled to serve in the army, and most of the remainder driven away to settle in other parts of the island. The inhabitants of entire villages on the sea coast, (sometimes 1500 or 2000 in number,) have been transported several hundred miles into the interior—there to settle under the immediate eye of their conquerors.

The Geerickas are now the principal hostile tribe. They possess the coast from Mojunga to Cape St. Andrews. Their strong hold is on a high mountain called 'Mboong-gu, they have never been entirely subdued, and their fierceness and savage ferocity have become proverbial among the other tribes. It was a party of this tribe that massacred 13 of the unfortunate crew of the English whaling ship Rambler, which was cast way near point Felix, in 1825. They are leagued with Densulu, and receive supplies of powder &c. from him. A few months since, a detachment of 500 soldiers were sent against them from Majunga, and in seven days after 179 only returned, and many of these wounded; the remainder having been cut to pieces. Since an American brig transported troops from Mojunga to Ba Harrar, they have become very hostile to white men.

The introduction of ardent spirits into the trading towns has caused the most destructive effects on the morals and character of the natives. At Tananarivou, Mojunga, and other towns, grog shops have been established, from whence this scourage of mankind is retailed out; and it is an authentic fact that Radama the great, and in the missionary circulars called the good king, died in a fit of drunkenness, in the prime of life, and in the height of a successful career of victory; and the same may be said of most of his generals. Those natives who come in from the country with articles for trade, invest the proceeds in rum to carry home with them; or else linger around the grog shops in a state of continual intoxication till they have spent their last farthing, and then return home for a new recruit of goods to renew the same round of drunkenness.

The queen has manifested a determination to be entirely independent England, and is resolved to hold her sceptre in her own hands.

The 'Mbanyanders, the immediate followers of Radama, nominally embraced christianity, but unfortunately, together with the name they have adopted all the vices and but few of the virtues of civilized nations.

Salem Gazette.

POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

By the July packet, the Manchester, at New-York, we have the following important intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Warsaw, June 19.

According to a Bulletin received here to day, a battle took place at Schumla on the 11th of this month, in which the Grand Vizier was totally defeated, and lost all his artillery.

"General Count Diebitsch obtained, on the 11th instant, a brilliant victory over the Turkish army, under the walls Schumla. Being informed that the Grand Vizier had left his entrenced camp, and marched towards Pravadi, the General left Silistria on the 5th of June, in order to place himself on the line of communication of the Turkish army, and cut off its retreat. The manoeuvre, which was executed with equal boldness and skill, was crowned with the most splendid success. After a fatiguing march of three days, the General having arrived in the valley of Madara, learned that the Grand Vizier, after an unsuccessful attack on Pravadi, was at Jenibazer, and intended to return to Schumla. In fact, the following day, he came out of the defile of Markorotcha, but was immediately attacked and forced back into the defile. After a most obstinate engagement, he lost all his

artillery, consisting of forty cannon, his ammunition and baggage, and a great quantity of provisions. His army, consisting of 35.000 effective men including twenty regiments of regular infantry, is utterly dispersed. All those that escaped the slaughter, fled in various directions in the woods.

It is said more than 2000 of the Turks were killed and 1500 taken prisoners. A large number of cannon were also taken. The Russians had also a considerable number of men killed.

LONDON, June 21.—Parliament was this day prorogued by commission to the 20th of August.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 19.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The election held in this county on Thursday last, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz.

For the Senate.

Dr. William Montgomery.

For the Commons.

Thomas H. Taylor,

John Stockard.

The Hon. Frederick Nash was re-elected for the town.

State of the Polls.

	Hillsborough,	Fauntett's	Hoit's,	Moulder's,	Cates's,	M'Cauley's,	Mason Hall,	Davis's,	Nickols's,	Herndon's,	Adams's,	
872	95	174	110	108	62	16	5	144	33	91	39	Barringer.
1151	312	60	95	69	177	97	88	34	55	40	115	Craig.
51	39	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	Palmer.
7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Boyle.
502	72	111	120	79	63	92	9	50	10	37	94	Montgomery.
647	160	30	17	25	55	43	53	34	46	99	55	Mebane.
1289	359	114	144	146	207	56	32	119	181	140	16	Taylor.
1205	180	210	193	138	197	69	52	89	46	48	43	Stockard.
1454	366	64	50	40	76	84	89	113	91	70	29	Waddell.

CONGRESS.

	Barringer.	Craig.
Orange,	877	1151
Wake,	1350	125
Person,	420	317
	2647	1593

Beaufort—Joseph B. Hinton, S. John W. Williams, Samuel Smallwood, C.

Bertie—Geo. O. Askew, S. Alexander W. Mebane, William S. Mahoon, C

Chatham—Jos. Ramsey, S. John Brooks Nathaniel Smith, C.

Craven—Richard Dobbs Spaight, S. Nathaniel Smith, Eliakim Patrick C.

Currituck—Caleb Etheridge, S. Benjamin J. Simmons, W. D. Barnard, C

Edgecombe—Louis D. Wilson, S. Gray Little, Moses Baker, C.

Franklin—William P. Williams, S. William Branch, Thos. T. Russell C.

Granville—William M. Sneed, S. James Wyche, Spencer O'Brian, C.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, S. Duncan York, Joseph Acrington, C.

Person—Maurice Smith, S. Thos. Webb, Thos. M'Gehee, C.

Pitt—Marshall Dickinson, S. William Clark, Alfred Moye, C.

Robeson—N. B. Johnson, S. John Brown, John Purcell, C.

Wake—Charles L. Hinton, S. Samuel Whitaker, Wesley Jones, C.

A strange story has lately made its appearance in the Edgefield Carolinian. As some curiosity has been elicited, we have inserted it in our paper of to-day, for the gratification of those of our readers who are fond of the marvelous. Whether "a breach has been made in the laws of nature," or whether grave men have been imposed upon, or whether it is intended merely to ascertain how far we may justly laugh at our grand mothers for their credulity, we shall not pretend to say; but leave our readers to extract from it what benefit or amusement they can.

TOBIAS WATKINS.

The trial of Tobias Watkins, late fourth auditor, which has occupied the Circuit Court, at the city of Washington, for many weeks, has been brought to a conclusion. He has been found guilty on the three indictments on which he has just been tried, viz. "for misdemeanor at common law, in having, in his capacity of fourth auditor, and ostensibly for the public service, but falsely and fraudulently, and by false pretences, obtained divers sums of public money, and converted them to his own use." The cases tried were—the two on which the former juries could not agre and new trials were granted, viz: the 300 dollar and the 750 dollar cases, in which these sums were drawn from Mr. Paulding, navy agent at New York, and the $2,000 case in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Harris, navy agent at Boston.

A motion was made by the counsel of Mr. Watkins in arrest of judgment and for new trials. On the 14th inst. the court delivered its opinion; the objections to the indictments, and the motion in arrest, were overruled, and the defendant was ordered to be brought in to receive sentence. The marshal, accordingly, proceeded to the jail, and soon after returned into court with Dr. Watkins in custody, when the following sentence was pronounced by Judge Cranch:

In the indictment for 750 dollars: Fined $750 and be imprisoned for three calendar months from this 14th day of August, 1829, inclusive.

In the 300 dollar case: Fined $300 and be imprisoned for three calendar months next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence in the preceding case.

In the 2,000 dollar case: Fined $2,000 and to be imprisoned for three calendar months next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence in the next preceding case for $300.

The prisoner was then re-conducted to jail; and the court was adjourned *sine die*, after a most laborious term of more than three months duration.

Murder!—The dead body of John Davis, of this county, planter, (who formerly filled the office of Sheriff,) was, on Saturday last, found in the woods, at some distance from his residence, and from the marks of violence which appeared upon it, no doubt was entertained of his having been murdered. Elijah Kimbrough was last night committed to jail, on what evidence we have not heard, on a charge of being guilty of the foul act. *Raleigh Register.*

Power of Conscience, or Murder will out!—We understand, that an individual has been committed to jail in Fayetteville, charged with having murdered a *Mr. Munroe* who was found dead near that place last winter, and whose death was attributed, at the time, to his having fallen from his horse in a state of intoxication. The person now in prison, arrested in consequence of certain disclosures which were made by a white woman, who having attended a camp-meeting, became so much affected by the exercises, that she could obtain no ease of mind until she unburthened her conscience. She confessed to one of the preachers, that the deceased, *Munroe*, was murdered at her house, and that *Williamson*, (now in jail) was concerned in the horrid deed! *Ib.*

The editors of the Raleigh Register speaking of the committal of William Williamson, to the jail of this place, say they understand he was arrested in consequence of certain disclosures which were made by a white woman at a camp meeting near this place a short time since. The disclosures spoken of were made, but by a *colored* woman. Williamson was consequently at first committed only on suspicion, until other witnesses could be obtained, who the coloured woman had stated were also knowing to the circumstances. These witnesses have since been examined, and their testimony was such that the magistrates before whom the examination took place ordered his further committal. But that "murder will out" is further exemplified, by the subsequent arrest and committal of the colored woman by whom the disclosures against Williamson were made, on a charge of infanticide.

Fayetteville Journal.

Silk Cocoons.—We see it stated that a society has been established in Philadelphia for promoting the culture of silk, one object of which is to purchase cocoons, and that they will soon be prepared to engage any quantity that may be offered. This will be an accommodation to those who wish to avoid the difficulty of reeling the cocoons, but a greater profit will be realized from the sale of the *raw silk*, for which a market may be had in any of our northern cities.

Newbern Sentinel.

It is stated that the late governor Ridgely, of Maryland, has, by his will, emancipated all his slaves, to the number of upwards of four hundred. Those who have attained the age of twenty-eight years are to be free immediately; such as are over forty-five, to have some provision made for their support out of his estate; and those of the younger class are to be free, the males at twenty-eight years of age, and the females at twenty-five.

Fire in New-York.—An alarming fire broke out in New-York on the 4th inst. Among the buildings destroyed was the Mount Pitt Circus, an immense building capable of holding between three and four thousand people. This is the third theatre which has been destroyed in New York by fire within eighteen months.

Free persons of Color in Ohio.—A late law of Ohio requires that every colored person settling in that state, shall give security for his good conduct, &c. in the sum of $500, or leave the state. The supreme court have decided that the act is constitutional. The corporation of Cincinnati having given notice to the blacks in that city requiring them to comply with the requisition of this law, about two thousand of them have assembled, and are making preparations to move away. It is said they have formed an association for establishing a colony in Canada. Their agents, who have visited Canada to select a part of the country for their location, are in negotiation for "the Gulf of Bluff Lands," which lie fifty miles from Lake Erie, in 42 degrees north, on the Grand river. On this body of land, the agents report, there are already two flourishing settlements, one of Dutch people and the other of Quakers. *Star.*

A new new miscroscope has lately been invented by a citizen of Columbia, S. C. which is said to magnify objects 6,000.000 times their natural size.

Wrought Nails.—Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, has invented a machine for making nails, every way equal, and possessing all the qualities of wrought nails.—They are rolled from the bar. One of the machines is now in operation at Bristol, and two more, we understand, are about to be built. The nails are better finished than any we have ever before seen, and what is of great importance they can be made as cheap as the common cut nails. We have a specimen left at our office.

It is a singular circumstance that the first cut nails ever used were made in Rhode Island, and we now claim the credit of manufacturing the first wrought nails ever made by machinery. *Prov. Jour.*

Memphis, Tenn. July 18

Emigrating Indians.—About 5000 Indians, including men, women and children, from the Creek nation, with their baggage wagons, pack horses, &c. arrived in the vincinity of this town on Monday last, in the charge of Messrs. Crowell and Blake. On Tuesday the whole party were safely landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, and on the following morning resumed their line of march, for their destination on the Arkansas river, near Port Gibson.

The remainder of this party, consisting of the further number of about 1000 souls, embarked about two weeks since in boats which had been provided for them at the Muscle Shoals—they may be looked for here in a few days, whence they will proceed, as we are informed, directly to the mouth of White river, and thence up the Arkansas as far as the stage of water will permit. The remainder of the journey will be made over land, if necessary.

According to the statement in the New York directory for 1829 and 1830, there are at present 1000 vacant houses in that city. The compiler of the work accounts for it upon the ground that the depression of business has compelled many families who used to occupy whole houses, to be content with a suit of rooms, so that in many instances there are from three to four families to be found occupying the same tenement.

Admiral Coffin lately established a school at Nantucket, for the children there, who are descendants from his ancestors Tristram. The building was calculated for 600—800 young Coffins presented themselves.

From the intimations thrown out from different quarters, we believe, though we have no direct information of the fact, that there has been much discord among the officers of the United States frigate Hudson, on the Brazil station; and that it proceeded so far that several of the officers, of different grades, were not merely arrested, put under guard, and were speedily to be tried by a court martial. From the circumstances mentioned, we suppose that the ground of the arrests has been insubordination, real or imputed. *Nat. Intel.*

New Society.—A society of lads has been formed at Providence, R. I. to suppress swearing.

Nashville, Ten. July 17.

We are sorry that greatly exaggerated reports, of the pecuniary distresses prevailing in this place, are circulating abroad. They have very little foundation in truth. It is true, that in one or two individual instances, heavy losses have been sustained, which have been proportionally felt in the community. But we feel authorised to say, that the pressure felt here, comparatively speaking, is *light*, that the merchants of this place *generally*, are prepared for any emergencies which *can* arise—and that at this moment, they could withstand the blasts of commercial embarrassment with as much safety and success as the merchantile men of any other place, be it where it may.

Republican.

Rats—The *Nashville Banner* complains of the immense number of Rats which infest that city. No place, it observes, is more beset with rats than the good town of Nashville. The crevices of the rocks on which it is founded, serve as convenient shelters for the noxious vermin, which, with all the exertions that have been made use of with cats, dogs and poison, not only are not exterminated, but grow more and more numerous.

The *Wilmington* (Del.) *Journal*, states on authority of intelligent farmers, that the Wheat crop just gathered in, is, beyond doubt, the best in quantity and quality, of any that has been made in Delaware for the last ten years. The prospect of the Corn Crop, too, is very favorable.

St. Augustine, July 29.

Accidental Death.—Was drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, in the North River, about six miles from this city, Hardy Griffin, formely of North Carolina, where he is said to have relations. He had resided in this city two or three years, and was about 45 years of age. His body was recovered soon after its immersion, and brought to the city and interred.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 480.000 mechanics, 9.000 lawyers, 12.000 doctors, 7.000 (say 10,000) ministers, and 36,000 schoolmasters.

The number of *Old Spaniards* at present in the city of New Orleans, who have left Mexico in consequence of the late act of expulsion, is estimated at more than *two thousand!* The New Orleans Advertiser states that many of them are in a state of affluence, while others suffer much from poverty.

A coinage of *half dimes* (five cent pieces) has been commenced by the mint. Such a coin has long been wanted, and a very great convenience will result from a free circulation of them. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Manufactories in Virginia.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that two cotton factories have lately been established in that vicinity, one in the county of Isle of Wight, and the other at Smithfield; and from the Petersburg Times, that a factory has also just gone into operation there, making the third establishment of the kind in that town. *Star.*

Travelling.—The *New-York Gazette* informs us, that the steam boat *North America* left the city on the 4th inst. at seven o'clock, A. M. for Albany, with nearly *one thousand* passengers, being the greatest number of persons that ever ascended the Hudson in one boat.

The Maysville and Washington turnpike Road in Kentucky, was commenced on the 4th of July.

Drowned in the Mississippi, by falling overboard from a steam boat, near Donaldsonville, (Lou.) Mr. Geo. Bissett, formely editor of the Donaldsonville Gazette.

New-York August 4.

Seizure.—We understand that a seizure was made yesterday, of a large quantity of Jewellery that had been smuggled into the city from on board a European vessel. The property libelled, consists of several first rate gold watches, precious stones, rings, &c. to a very large amount. Several parties supposed to have been engaged in the transaction, have been arrested. Some of them have given bail in $6·000 each.

Journal of Commerce.

The editor of the Nashville Banner utters the following sound doctrine: "As soon as a man publishes his sentiments and opinions on any subject, they become fair marks of attack. Ridicule is a perfectly legitimate weapon, but it must be confined to the publication itself, its language, or the views it contains. No personal allusion is or can be admissible. If a man put forth what are conceived to be false or unsound doctrines, either in politics, law, or religion, let their fallacy be exposed. "Knock" the author "on the head with an argument"—run him through with a syllogism"—show the subsurdity of his opinions—attack them in prose or poetry, rhyme or blank verse. None of these can an independent press refuse. They are all legitimate modes of "wordy warfare." But personal allusions, are wholly indefensible. They do no good, but in nine cases out of ten, a great deal of harm to the very side they are intended to support. They promote, not the cause of truth—they, in fact, destroy, the beneficial effects that might otherwise result from free and independent discussion."

An honest Irish blacksmith near the Gold Region, lately discovered a bank of iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron) on his farm, and doubted not that he had found the precious metal that had turned the heads of his neighbors. As the supposed gold was in specks on a great number of stones, he thought it would be best to put them in an iron pot, and place it in a furnace, in order to make the metal melt and run into a lump. After a little puffing at the bellows, the heat of the fire made the sulphur fly off, and when he looked into the pot he found nothing but a parcel of blackened stones. "Och! the Devil, the Devil," said the poor astonished smith, "by the holy St. Patrick! the Devil." Some of his friends hearing his vociferous exclamation, ran in and inquired the cause. "Och," said he, "but old Nic, the spalpeen himself has been after running away with all my *guld*." "Did you see him?" asked the friends eagerly. "No honey, he was too cute for the like of that, but I smelt the brimstone and saw the blue blazes as he flew up the chimney." *Columbia Telescope.*

The directors of the steam-boat *Chancellor Livingston*, running from New-York to Providence, have resolved to discontinue the custom of placing Spirituous Liquors on the table of their steam boat.

The Managers of the Orange County Bible Society will meet at the Presbyterian Church in this place, on the first Monday in September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the anniversary meeting. A punctual attendance is requested.

August 18. 94—

A Camp Meeting will commence at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 5th of September next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Moses Brown.

August 18. 94—

JEWELLERY &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having dissolved their copartnership in the carpenter's business, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against them to present them immediately.

Faddis & Woods.

August 18. 94—3w

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19, 94—tf

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

BACHELOR CONFESSIONS.

"Si non e vero e ben trovato."

Bless me! I've discover'd six gray hairs
Mid these beautiful locks of mine—
And my teeth, whited-sepulchre traitors,
Confoundedly ache at iced wine;
Crow's feet round my temples are wrinkling,
The gout gives a hint to my toe;
I wonder if folks have an inkling
How rapidly old I grow.

I hate to stand up in cotillions,
Vote dancing a tiresome bore,
Wouldn't marry "the belle" for millions,
Whom these flattering fools all adore;
I flatter myself I'm too knowing
To be caught by mere outside show,
And think myself wiser growing,
As (alas!) I older grow.

I once thought cigar-smoking horrid,
And never sat long at wine;
My complexion is now slightly florid,
And I dearly love to "dine."
Somehow, these bachelor notions
Cling to us like fetters so,
With their counteracting emotions,
We forget how old we grow.

It is pleasant, indeed, after dinner,
Your "Bingham" to sip at your ease,—
Confound it! I wish I was thinner,
And didn't feel weak in the knees.
Enjoyment to-day is delightful,
But to-morrow must come, we know,
And old king Time grows more spiteful,
The older his subjects grow.

Years ago, and I relish'd the fancies
That poetry stuff'd in my head—
Enjoy'd Mrs. Radcliff's Romances,
And thought 't would be charming to wed:
Deep homage I paid to fair faces,
Kiss'd hands that were whiter than snow,
But now I have cut the graces,
'Tis awkward so old to grow.

I once loved by moonlight to ramble,
With a favorite flirt on my arm,
Quoting verses from Moore or from Campbell,
And thinking her no heart to charm;—
Now, my curling locks (for I friz'em)
In the damp night air hang low,
And I sneeze—and I catch rheumatism—
That is, when old we grow.

Time was when I was in great vogue, a
Model, a dandy gallant,
Drinking water at hot Saratoga,
Driving tandem in style to Nahant—
Spending days at the Catskill pine orchard,
Gazing down on the prospect below—
But now—with lumbago I'm tortured,
Hate to travel—so old I grow.

My dicta—they once were authentic,
In waistcoat, coat, trowsers, cravat;
In language—both Walker and Entick
Knock'd under to my great fiat.
Now—I am voted a bore by the youngsters,
My opinion's no longer the go;
In support of my taste not a tongue stirs—
I'm dropp'd! because old I grow.

I lost not *much* money by gaming,
Nor *often* drank wine to excess—
Dames called me not "past reclaiming"—
Papas found no fault with my dress—
The *beau sexe* smiled on me most brightly,
And would often a sigh bestow;
But now—though they treat me politely,
They whisper, "how old you grow."

Once I lived in a round of enjoyment,
Which shorten'd the fleeting day;
Now I twirl my thumbs for employment,
And am cursedly ennuee.
Great goose that I was to tarry!—
To trifle with happiness so;
Who now will the bachelor marry,
That avows he old does grow?

O Fashion! thy votary and victim,
That frolics in vanity's ring,
Would he tell all the woes that afflict him,
In striving to be "quite the thing"—
Could declare that these worldly pleasures
Are vexation and profitless show,
And that it were wise to take measures
'Gainst the time when we old shall grow.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

We have often heard it said and seen it published, that General Washington was never—at least after he became a public man—known to laugh. No doubt he was very grave. The vast responsibilities that were upon him, and the serious state of affairs, of which he took the principal guidance, were calculated to make him so. But it is not true, that he never shared in the cheerful and buoyant spirits of those with whom he associated. A highly respectable revolutionary patriot—now no more—who was engaged during the whole of the revolutionary war in the capacity of surgeon; a part of the time in the army; with whom it was our pleasure to be well acquainted—who was for a considerable time in the military family of Washington, and who in more than one instance officiated as his personal physician, assured us that he had not unfrequently known that great man to laugh as heartily as any one of the company. We recollect an instance of the kind which he mentioned; on a certain occasion, a number of the officers of the army were invited to dine at the quarters of the commander in chief. Our informant was present. Among the rest was the celebrated Count *Koskiusco*—a generous Polish volunteer, and a notable wit. After the dinner was over, and the plates at the table, according to the camp style, turned over, and while the company were holding themselves ready for the desert, *Koskiusco*, moved by the love of fun for which he was proverbial in the army, took occasion to improve the unemployed moments in mimicking about every person's peculiarities present. When he came, in his performance, to General Washington, he put on a very long face, and made motions as if he was picking the bones of chickens with his fingers, (the dinner consisted of chickens, and General Washington picked the bones with his fingers.) Such was the perfection of his imitation of General Washington, in his manner of looking, eating, &c. that General Washington burst into a roar of laughter, which continued until *Koskiusco* finished the sport. "No man, said Dr. W. ever laughed more heartily than did this great man"—(such was his reverence for Washington that he could hardly speak of him without the tear of gratitude gathering in his eye,)—"and on a number of occasions, have I known him," said he, "to be equally affected by the good humour of others." The often repeated statement that he was never known to laugh is not true.

Gardiner Chronicle.

From the Washington Chronicle.

BORROWED DISCOURSES.

A short time since we read in one of the provincial Journals of England, an advertisement which stated, that as the shooting season was then approaching, and as it was more than probable, on its arrival, that several clergymen of the established church would have little leisure for composing their own sermons, the advertiser thereby offered, on moderate terms, to compose discourses for those whose time would be engrossed by the sports of the chace; and in order to accommodate himself to the various views and wishes of his employers, he at the same time pledged himself to make the sermons of any length—say so as to require fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes in the reading; and also to make them speculative, practical, controversial—Antinomian, Calvinistic, or Arminian. It occurred to us at the time that the dimensions of the advertiser's conscience must have been commensurate with the superior and versatile talents for the possession of which he took credit to himself. Our deponent saith' that the man was extensively employed; and among others by the vicar of his own parish. The sermons were drawn up agreeably to the theological sentiments of the worthy divine, and in so plain and distinct a hand that he could read them much easier than he could his own writing. All went on smoothly and gloriously for a succession of weeks—the clergyman hunting, shooting, &c. throughout the week, and preaching on Sunday. The discourses were so much to his mind both in regard to the choice of the subject,—the selection of the text—and the manner of discussing it, that after a few trials he left the whole matter to his new and useful auxiliary—not even taking the trouble himself to look at the sermons until he commenced reading them to his congregation. About this time the Rev. Rowland Hill made a preaching excursion through the country; and among other places addressed a large concourse of people at ———. The concocter of sermons agreeably to any creed, was one of his auditors, and before the conclusion of the Rev. Gentleman's discourse his theological views had undergone an entire change. On the following day he had to prepare a sermon for his worthy vicar; and its divinity, as a matter of course, was of a complexion suited to his newly acquired sentiments. The remarks which constituted the exordium were, as is usually the case, of a general kind; and the clergyman was proceeding with great fluency and animation, when all of a sudden he stumbled on a sentence which denounced in the strongest terms the delinquency of those ministers of the gospel who preferred the sports of the field to the discharge of their pastoral duties—holding up such conduct as alike repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and the injunctions of revelation, and maintaining that the clergyman against whom such a charge could be substantiated, was at once the most guilty and contemptible being in the world.

On the annunciation of this extraordinary sentence the vicar looked amazingly stupid—scratched his head—and applied his pocket handkerchief to his face and nose. The congregation were equally struck with astonishment at the "new doctrine." After partially recovering himself, and after emitting from twelve to twenty forced coughs, and twice that number of *hems* and *heys*, the clergyman turned over a leaf of the heterodox sermon, thinking that perchance he might there meet with doctrine more in accordance with "use and wont." He commenced a paragrapl. on the new page; but to his horror found it, if there was any difference, still worse. The very first clause expressed the highest astonishment at the amazing—the unparalleled *effrontery* of the pastor who could stand up in a pulpit on Sunday, after spending the whole week in mangling and murdering the irrational creation, and associating with those "country gentlemen," whose eloquence, in their own estimation, consisted in uttering a succession of the most horrible oaths. Farther than this the preacher could not proceed—such sweeping self-condemnation and self-reproval had never before been heard. He closed the book and informed the astonished and wondering audience that he had taken the wrong discourse that day. The universal sermon-writer was no more employed—the mortified divine ever afterwards composed his own discourses—and whether it arose from a conviction of the evil of the practice, or simply from a recollection of the horrible pillory in which the sermon-writer had placed him—we have not been able to ascertain, but the fact is that he was never known afterwards to "go out" to the sports of the field.

Scotch paper.

From the Williamstown Advertiser.

"I'M SORRY."

Of all the falsehoods put forth in this lying world, none is more often told, or with a more hypocritical intent, than the two words at the head of this article. To pity and to relieve the sufferings of our fellow creatures displays a feeling so generous, so much like the great Author of our being, that almost all men covet the reputation of possessing such a disposition; but as they are in general too selfish to exercise it in reality, they endeavour to counterfeit a similar feeling, though in their hearts they are conscious of not having any just claims to the character. When we compare the language of those who are often expressing their grief at the miscarriage of others, with their actual endeavors to mitigate the sufferings they pretend to deplore, we at once see that they use the phrase 'I'm sorry,' either as a matter of course, or in the hope of gaining a credit for sympathy to which they are by no means entitled. In proof of this, look at the man who wishes to borrow a sum of money; the man to whom he applies, knowing him to be a bad paymaster, determines from the first to deny him, but when he applies tells him he is *very sorry* he cannot accommodate him, and as soon as he is gone congratulates himself on so easily escaping from the prospect of loss by putting his cash in an unsafe place. In this case no man can doubt that instead of feeling sorrow (as he said,) he rejoices that he could not, or did not, comply with the request.

A man loses his property in consequence of being surety for a friend, who either through knavery or misfortune fails to perform his engagements. All the neighbourhood are professedly *extremely sorry;* while at heart they rejoice at the opportunity thus offered them of placing their own foresight, in refusing to incur responsibility, in contrast with the pliancy of their weak neighbour. It's all a lie—they are not sorry, but glad the disaster happened.

When a person is taken sick, though all around profess to be *very sorry*, not one in ten will do any thing for his comfort or relief. Their sorrow ends in words; and if asked to afford assistance, they say they are *sorry* they cannot render it, consistently with a proper attention to their own affairs. Their sorrow is nothing but talk, and the only thing they are in truth sorry for is, that their aid is required.

Let a young lady lose the object of her affections, or be otherwise unfortunate, and you will immediately hear all the circumstances trumpeted forth to the world by those who were either her rivals or her unsuccessful suitors; they lose no opportunity of spreading the report, and think to hide their joy under the slight veil and contemptible subterfuge of saying, *I'm sorry.*

So it is through the world; professions of sorrow in most cases are mere words, and he who thinks they are more will some time or other find himself grievously disappointed. Even some of those who pretend to be guided by the principles of religion, show that their words and their practice are two extremes which can never harmonise: as for instance, when men profess to be sorry that intemperance is making such fearful ravages among us, while they do not themselves abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

REFORM.

"The spirit of 'Reform' has gone abroad upon the face of the earth." We do not mean political reform; but that reform which the "anti-societies" are bringing about in the dress, manners, and morals of the "states, towns and hamlets," of this great republic. We have not consulted the register of ages; but we have no doubt these anti-societies can trace their origin through a long line of most honorable ancestry up to the remotest period of antiquity. In every country they have been efficacious in arresting the current of corruption, and correcting all moral obliquities. We have the anti-masonic—the anti-Jackson—the anti-tobacco—and the anti-lacing-too-tight societies!!—In addition, we hope to see an anti-*eating-too-much*, and anti-speaking-too-much society. Though we walk the streets apparent as dry as a chip, and as carefess as if we had nothing to do with this world, or its concerns, yet we are, in fact, attentive "lookers on," and possess infinite curiosity and observation, which have enabled us to spy out a variety of evils under the sun, that we do not read, Solomon ever dreamed of; but which we hope to see corrected by means of anti-societies. We hope to see an *anti-loving-too-much* society, for the benefit of our delicate, nervous gentry, who in our southern clime, take stands at various points on the street, to catch a glimpse at some rosy little Venus, as she moves with elastic step along—and when they encounter the sparkling lustre of a black, or the languishing softness of a blue eye, just faint and die away, to the great terror and annoyance of the peaceable, business doing folks of the town. We also need an anti-lacing-too-tight society for the benefit of—(we wouldn't, for the world, say any thing to displease the ladies, we have too much gallantry for that)—our neat, prim, fashionable beaux, who delight in their dogs, their boots, and their ruffles, and dwell with sublime satisfaction on their lily hands, their "just proportions, and fashionable miens," to the destruction of good society, and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth! It has not been told us in so many words—it has been barely whispered in one corner of our ear, that the patriotic ladies of this place have it in contemplation to establish an *anti-living-single-too-long society*, for the benefit of the bachelors, who, "being by the d—l moved," infest our town in large hordes, with wicked intents, and "contrary to equity and conscience." This is going a hop, skip, and a jump, beyond any thing known in the land "of steady habits," or even in "the ancient and renowned" commonwealth of Massachusetts! They have our best wishes—let them go on, and "multiply and replenish the earth."

Extract from the work, entitled, '*Sketches of Naval Life.*'

"The impression has gone abroad, I know not how, that the Porte has been unwilling to make a treaty with us, either because we were a nation too young, or too remote to be known, or from a dislike to the free principles of our government. All this is a mistake. Times have changed since the Turkish government sent off to Capt. Bainbridge, when anchored at Seraglio Point, to know whether America was not the part of the globe called the New World. We are now well known, and I feel great pleasure in adding, are respected as a nation wherever we are known. You must let me dwell a moment on this topic; and I do it, not for the purposes of unmeaning congratulation, but to draw from it useful reflections and lessons for the future.—There are fewer things more grateful to a patriot than to hear his country applauded, and to know that she deserves the applause. Such praise has our country; and how has she gained it? It is but half a century since she came into existence: until a few years past, she was scarcely known abroad at all. Now, the name of American, as I have often found, is the best and surest passport into society. It begets confidence, and never fails to receive respect. I have not obtruded it unwarrantably, but where there was proper opportunity, have always let people know that I am an American, and have always fared the better for it. My landlady at Mahon said to me, a day or two after I had become domesticated, "If you had been a Spaniard, I should not have received you into my house;—had you been a Frenchman, I should have first inquired into your character; but as you are an American I took you without a question or a fear." Such talk is often, no doubt, what sailors call "soft soap" and landsmen "flattery;" but I have felt the proof, in so many different ways, as to be satisfied, that it is often sincere. The Turks on the way from Smyrna, would frequently ask me what countryman I was. I always answered American, and their "Ah! Americano!" in return, was always accompanied by a brightening of the countenance."

RELIGION.

I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others; not genius, power, wit, or fancy; but, if I could choose what would be most delightful, and, I believe, most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness—creates new hopes, when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and and of shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair!

PERSEVERANCE.

All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are the results of perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals; it is therefore of the utmost importance that those who have any intention of deviating from the beaten track of life, and acquiring a reputation superior to fame, should add to their reason and their spirit, the power of persisting in their purposes, acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and the habit of vanquishing obstinate resistance by obstinate attacks.

Johnson—Rambler.

Humanity is one of the most beautiful parts of the divine system of christianity, which teaches not only to do good to mankind, but to love each other as brethren; and this all depends, on the sensibility of our hearts,—the greatest blessing bestowed by Providence on man, and without which, with the most refined and polished understanding, he would be no better than a savage.

EXTRACT.

Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address, said:—"If there be any among us, who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its *republican* form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I *know*, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government is not strong enough.—But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself. I trust not?"

There is none made so great, but he may both need the help and service, and stand in fear of the power and unkindness even of the meanest of mortals. *Seneca.*

Time lost in youth is hardly ever made up in older age.

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